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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 29.

Poetry.

For the Inquirer

OUR COUNTRY.

Oh Columbia! Columbia the land of my birth,
The pride and the glory of nations on earth;
Next to God shall thy name be most dear to my heart,
And from thee *I never*, NO NEVER shall part,
Thy name and thy fame while living shall be
Protected and guarded and cherished by me,
And never till death shall my pilgrimage close,
Will thy name be abandoned to peril or foes.
Thy "Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."
Its colors all glorious from heaven came down,
And left there the impress of liberty's crown,
May the civil dissensions which close round thee now,
Be permitted no more to cloud thy fair brow,
May the North and the South to the union prove true,
And honor the banner of RED WHITE *and* BLUE
God grant that OUR COUNTRY may flourish and grow,
As long as the waves of the ocean shall flow,
And when the dread angel with uplifted hand
With one foot on sea and the other on land,
Shall swear that by Him who forever doth live,
NO TIME more to mortals on earth he will give;
Then grant that as time with its pleasures shall fade
The universe too that wisdom hath made,
That bright as the planet of Venus at even,
OUR NATION shall shine in the kingdom of Heaven.

J. MILTON AKERS.

Bottle's Run, June 18, 1861.

GAY AND HAPPY.

REVISED EDITION BY DR. WM. D. FOSTER.

I'm the one that's gay and happy,
Whereso'er I chance to be,
And I'll do my best to please you,
If you will but list to me.

CHORUS:—So let the wide world wag as it will,
I'll be gay and happy still,
Gay and happy, gay and happy,
I'll be gay and happy still.
I'm for the Union, I'm for the Union,
I am for the Union still,
For the Union, for the Union,
I am for the Union still.

I envy neither great or wealthy,
Poverty I ne'er dispise,
Let me be contented, healthy,
And the boon I'll dearly prize.
CHORUS.—So let the wide world wag, &c.

The rich have cares we little know of,
All that glitters is not gold,
Merit's seldom made a show of,
And true worth is rarely told.
CHORUS.—So let the wide world wag, &c.

If the President should sit beside me,
I'd sing my song with usual glee,
Fools may laugh, and knaves deride me,
Still I'll gay and happy be.
CHORUS.—So let the wide world wag, &c.

I care for all, yet care for no one,
Those that do well need not fear,
I like mankind and the world to dwell on,
What else makes this life so dear.
CHORUS—So let the wide world wag, &c.

The New Government of Virginia.

Governor Pierpont's Message in Full.

To the Senate and House of Delegates of the Commonwealth of Virginia:

GENTLEMEN—You have been convened in extraordinary session in midsummer, when under other circumstances, you should be at home attending to pursuits incident to this season of the year. The exigencies with which we find ourselves surrounded demand your counsels.

I regret that I cannot congratulate you on the peace and prosperity of the country, in the manner which has been customary with the Executives, both State and Federal. For the present, those happy days which, as a nation, we have so long enjoyed, and that prosperity which has smiled upon us, as upon no other nation, are departed.

It is my painful duty to announce that the late Executive of the State, with a large part of the State officers, civil and military, under him, are at war with the loyal people of Virginia, and the Constitutional Government of the United States. They have leagued themselves with persons from other States, to tear down the benign Governments, State and Federal, erected by the wisdom and patriotism of our fathers, and under which our liberties have so long been protected and our prosperity secured. They have instituted civil war in our midst, and created a system of error around us to intimidate our people.

But while we are passing through this period of gloom and darkness in our country's history, we must not despair, or fold our hands until the chains of despotism shall be fastened upon us, by those conspiring against our liberties. As freemen, who know their rights, and dare defend them, our spirits must rise above the intimidation and violence employed against us; and we must meet and conquer every obstacle these men are attempting to interpose between us and our liberties. If we manfully exert ourselves, we shall succeed. There is a just God who "rides upon the whirlwind and directs the storm." Let us look to him with abiding confidence.

The fact is no longer disguised that there has been in the South, for many years, a secret organization, laboring with steady perseverance to overturn the Federal Government and destroy constitutional liberty in this country. The various conventions held in that portion of the country, for some years past, ostensibly for other objects, have only been the means of feeling the public pulse to ascertain if there was sufficient disease in the body politic for dissolution. The cry of danger to the institution of slavery has been a mere pretext to rouse and excite the people. In abandoning the Constitution of the Union, the leaders of the movement must have known that they were greatly weakening the safeguards and protection which were necessary to the existence of that institution.

It has been urged that Secession was necessary to protect the slave interest of the South. As a usual thing, those who are interested in a species of property, are the best informed in regard to their own rights, and the most tenacious in maintaining them. Secession has not originated among the large slaveholders of the South, nor has it found among this class its busiest and most ardent advocates. The sections of the country in which the largest slave interests have existed in this State have heretofore been the most decided in support of the Union. The votes given at the last November and February elections in Eastern and Western Virginia, will show that the slaveholders themselves considered the safety of their property as dependent upon the maintenance of the Union. Another pertinent fact may be mentioned in this connection.—It is, that in sections where slaves are numerous, it is always much easier to introduce a system of mob law and intimidation to control the votes of the people. The constant apprehension of servile insurrection makes the master an easy subject of control in a crisis like the present. Eastern and Western Virginia are illustrations of the truth of this statement.

What affiliations this great conspiracy has had in the Northern States, remain yet unknown. The spirit which has been roused throughout the North has carried all opposition before it. But the extent of the treasonable plot has not been fully developed. Before the designs of the conspirators were made manifest, thousands of good men sympathized with the effort, as they regarded it, of the South to maintain their Constitutional rights; but these have all abandoned them when the true purpose was ascertained. If there are any in the North, or in the Border States, who still adhere to the conspiracy, they will attempt to aid its object by indirect means; by opposing and cavilling at the efforts to which the Government, in a struggle for existence may use in its own defence, and by attempting to raise a popular outcry against coercion, and advocating a peaceable seperation. A bold stand for Secession would scarcely be attempted; but those who sympathize with the leaders of rebellion will seek by covert and indirect means to aid the object of the conspirators.

There is only one question now for each American citizen to decide in this controversy: Do you desire to stand by and live under the Constitution which has contributed so long and so greatly to the happiness and prosperity of the people, and to transmit its blessings to our prosperity? Or, do you desire the Union broken up, and an oligarchy or military despotism established in its stead? The leaders of the South are striving for the latter. The Government of the United States is exerting its whole force to maintain the integrity of the former? There can be no neutral ground.

The Secession leaders have declared that they desire no compromise, except the unconditional surrender to them of the objects they have been aiming to accomplish, and the consent of the Government to its own destruction. The very proposition of compromise places a false issue before the country. It implies that the Federal Government has committed some great wrong which ought to be remedied, before peace can be restored; when in fact the leaders in the South have controlled the legislation of the country for years, and the laws now in existence were made, or suggested, by themselves when in power.

The position of this State is a peculiar one at this moment. Last November, at the Presidential election, it gave upwards of sixteen thousand majority for Bell and Douglas, both Union candidates for the Presidency.—Their principal competitor was loudly proclaimed as also true to the Union; and throughout the canvass, any imputation of favoring disunion was indignantly denied by the advocates of all the candidates. At the election for members of the Convention in February last there was a majority of over sixty thousand votes given to the Union candidates; and the people by an equal majority determined that no act of that Convention should change the relations of the State to the Federal Government unless satisfied by the popular vote. Yet the delegates to that Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession, and attached the State to the Southern league, called the Confederate States; and to render the step irretrievable and defeat the whole object of requiring a ratification of the people to render such acts valid, they put them into effect immediately; and before the vote could be taken on the question of ratification, transferred the whole military force of our State to the President of the Confederacy, and surrendered to him military possession of our territory.

When the chains had been thus fastened upon us, we were called to vote upon the ordinance of Secession. The same reign of terror which compelled Union men to vote as they did in the convention, was brought to bear on the people themselves. Vast numbers were obliged by intimidation and fear of threatened violence, to vote for Secession.—Many did not vote at all. Many, no doubt, were influenced by the consideration that the measures already adopted had placed the Commonwealth helplessly within the grasp of the President of the Southern Confederacy, and that she could not escape from his power by the rejection of the ordinance.

It is claimed that the ordinance of Secession has been ratified by a majority of ninty-four thousand votes! Had the people of Virginia then so greatly changed? The best evidence that they had not is found in the fact that, wherever the vote was really free, there was a much larger majority against Secession than was given at the election in February to the Union candidate for the Convention The means of intimidation and violence, which were resorted to over a large portion of the State, to compel an appearance of unanimity in favor of Secession, show that the leaders of this movement felt that the hearts of the people were not with them.

The proclamation of the President calling for seventy five thousand volunteer troops is commonly relied upon to justify the ordinance of Secession. That proclamation was issued on the 15th of April 1861. It must not, however, be overlooked that on the 6th of March, 1861, the pretended Congress at Montgomery, provided by law for calling into the field a force of one hundred thousand volunteers; and that on the 12th of April the Secretary of War of the Confederate States publicly announced that war was commenced, and that the capital at Washington would be captured before the first of May. The intention to capture the capital of the Union was repeatedly proclaimed in influential papers at Richmond and other Southern cities before the 15th of April. It was in fact long a cherished object of the leaders in this great conspiracy! Did they expect the President of the nation to yield the capital, and retire in disgrace, without adopting any measures of defense? Yet Virginia, we are told, seceded, because the President, under such circumstances, called volunteers to the defense of the country.

I need not remark to you, Gentlemen, how fatal the attempted disseverance of the Union must prove to all our material interests. Secession, and annexation to the South, would cut off every outlet for our productions. We cannot get them to the Confederate States across the Alleghanies The Ohio river and the country beyond it would be closed to our trade. With Maryland in the Union, our outlet to the East would be interrupted; while we could not carry our product across the Pennsylvania line, by the Monongahela or other route. In time of war, we would encounter a hostile force, and in time of peace, a custom house, at every turn.

The interests of the people of Virginia were entrusted to the Richmond Convention.—How have they fulfilled that trust? Why, if war was to come, was our land made the battle field? Why was this Commonwealth interposed as a barrier to protect the States of the South, who undertook to overthrow the Union in utter disregard of our remonstrances? In the position in which the Richmond Convention has placed us, our homes are exposed to all the horrors of civil war, while the President of the Montgomery Congress can announce to the people of the Gulf States that "they need now have no apprehension; they might go on with their planting and business as usual; the war would not come to their section; its theatre would be along the borders of the Ohio river and in Virginia."

Have we done wrong in rejecting the authority of the men who have thus betrayed the interest confided to their charge?

"Under these circumstances the people of the State who desired to preserve Virginia in the Union, by their delegates appointed at primary meetings, assembled at Wheeling on the 13th of May last, to consider the measures necessary to protect their constitutional rights and liberties, their lives and their property. Before a frank comparison of views could be had, differences of opinion were to be expected, and such differences accordingly then existed. That Convention, however, after three days mature consideration, determined to call upon the loyal people of the State, after the vote was taken on the Secession Ordinance, to elect delegates to a Convention to be held on the 11th day of June, 1861. All who witnessed the assembling of the last Convention will bear witness to the solemnity of the occasion. Its action was attended with singular unanimity; and has resulted in the re-organization of the State Government, as a member of the Union.

Their journal and ordinances will be submitted to you. Plain principles vindicate their acts. The Constitution of the United States was adopted by the people of the United States; and the powers thus derived could be resumed only by the consent of the people who conferred them. That Constitution is the supreme law of the land. The Constitution of the State recognizes it as such, and all the laws of the State virtually recognize the same principle. The Governor, the Legislature, and all State officers, civil and military, when they entered upon the discharge of their duties, took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. When the Convention assembled at Wheeling on the 11th of June they found the late Governor and many of the other officers of the State engaged in an attempt to overthrow the Constitution they had sworn to support. Whatever they might actually effect, with the aid of their confederates, by unlawful intimidation and violence, they could not lawfully deprive the good people of this Commonwealth of the protection afforded by the Constitution and laws of the Union, and of the rights to which they are entitled under the same. The Convention attempted no change of the fundamental law of the State for light and transient causes. The alterations adopted were such only as were imperatively required by the necessity of the case; to give vitality and force to the Constitution of the State, and to enable it to operate in the circumstances under which we are placed. They attempted no revolution. Whatever others may have done, we remain as we were, citizens of Virginia, citizens of the United States, recognizing and obeying the Constitution and laws of both.

I trust, gentlemen, you will excuse me for dwelling so long upon these important topics.

Immediately on entering upon the duties of my office, I addressed an official communication to the President of the United States, stating briefly the circumstances in which we were placed, and demanding protection against invasion and domestic violence to which our people were subjected; and I am happy to inform you that the President, through the Secretary of War, promptly gave me very satisfactory assurances that the guarantee embodied in the Constitution of the United States would be efficiently complied with, by affording to our people a full protection. I transmit herewith copies of these communications.

I also send you herewith a copy of a communication received from the Secretary of the Interior at Washington, certifying officially the apportionment of representatives in the 38th Congress, under the census of 1860. Virginia has 13 representatives in the present Congress. Under the new apportionments she will have eleven only. Before the term of the 38th Congress commences, it will be necessary, therefore, to redistrict the State in conformity with the principles established in the 13th and 14th Sections of the 4th Article of the Constitution of the State.

The President of the United States has issued his proclamation convening an extra session of Congress, to meet at the National Capital on the fourth of this month. The two Senators from this State have vacated their offices. It is known to me that they are engaged in the conspiracy to overturn the Government of the United States, and in rebellion to its lawful authority. They have renounced the title of citizens of the United States, claiming to be citizens of a foreign and hostile State. They have abandoned the posts assigned to them by the State of Virginia in the Senate of the United States, to take office under the rebellious government of the Confederate States. I recommend therefore, the election of Senators to fill the vacancies which have thus occurred.

I beg leave to call your attention to the subject of the Circuit Court. Those circuits, as now prescribed by law, are too large to enable the Judges to efficiently perform the duties incumbent on them. In investigating this subject, you may find it not only necessary to reduce the size of the circuits, but to increase the number of the regular terms, or make it the duty of the Judges to hold special extra terms, at which the business before them can be disposed of. I would recommend, however that any alterations you make for the present, should be confined to that part of the State in which the authority of this Government is recognized.

I would also request your attention to the ordinance of the Convention to authorize the apprehenson of suspicious persons in time of war, and to the provisions of the Code on kindred subjects. When a civil war is raging in the midst of us, an efficient system to protect the loyal people of the Commonwealth against the intrigues, conspiracies and hostile acts of those who adhere to our enemies, is necessary for the safety and good order of the community. Nor will the efficiency of the system be diminished, if it be conceived in a judicious spirit of moderation. I reccommend the matter to your attention, trusting that any amendments which may be found necessary to protect the community, will be unhesitatingly adopted, but, at the same time, that all proper precautions will be taken to avoid any measure of unreasonable harshness.

The subject of the revenue will demand your attention. A recklessness has characterized the legislature of the State for the last ten years that has involved us in a most onerous debt. For many years past the Western part of the State has been contributing in an unequal and unjust proportion to the revenue, which has been largely expended on internal improvements for the benefit of our Eastern brethren, from which the West has received no advantage in any form. The proceeds of the heavy debt contracted on State account have also been applied to Eastern railroads and improvements, from which the West derives no benefit. The leaders of Secession in the Gulf States have adroitly involved Virginia in an immense expenditure in support of their treasonable schemes, and, to save their own people and property, have managed to transfer the theatre of war to our territory. Before they are driven out, the whole of the material interests of the State east of the Blue Ridge will probably be destroyed, including the internal improvements, upon which such lavish expenditures have been made.

I can only recommend to you a vigilant attention to render effective the collection of the taxes already imposed, and the utmost economy and prudence in their expenditure. Under the circumstances of our people, no increase of taxation should, I think, be attempted.

The suspension of specie payments by the banks of the State has been already legalized by the Legislature. Under present exigencies, the measure was, I think, unexceptionable. If specie payments were continued among us, during the existence of civil war in our midst, the coin would soon find its way into the hands of those who would hoard it up. The banks would be deterred from using their own notes by constant demands upon them for coin while the coin, would be concealed and laid away, thus ceasing to answer the purpose of circulation. The Banks too would have to press collection from their debtors, without discounting any; and the result would therefore be a general oppression of the debtor class of the community and a scarcity of currency of any kind.

I would recommend you to authorize the banks to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars but not less than one dollar. There must be some medium of change. I would not limit them, however, for the present, in the amount of small notes, further than the limitations already imposed by law upon their total circulation. The denominations of the notes to be issued, not less than one dollar, may be properly left to their discretion. The demands of business will regulate the matter; and if it be found they are abusing the privilege proper regulations can readily be adopted to correct such abuse.

There is great aversion among business men to stay laws. It may be admitted that under ordinary circumstances, they are unwise. But at this period, the mass of debtors in this State are, from necessity, otherwise engaged than in making money to pay their debts, and none of the debts now contracted were made with a knowledge of the present state of affairs. Rigidly to enforce the collection of them would ruin thousands of worthy men. But I recommend especial caution in reference to any law you may adopt on this subject. It often happens that such laws are so framed as to prosecute suits, and costs are accumulated, so that both creditor and debtor are the losers, and nobody benefitted but the officers of the law.

The Board of Public Works should, I think, at once be abolished, and its powers conferred on the Executive. Our pecuniary difficulties commenced with its organization. I wish they would end with its abolition. There is nothing in the Constitution to prevent the abolition of the Board.

You have met, gentlemen, in the midst of civil war, but, I trust you may yet be assembled under happier auspices when the strife shall be over, and peace and prosperity be restored to this once happy country.

All which is respectfully submitted.

F. P. PEIRPOINT.

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION.

THE ISSUE OF THE DAY.

The New York Academy of Music was filled to overflowing on the 4th, on the occasion of Hon. Edward Everett's oration on "The Issues of the Day." The orator was escorted to the building by the Veterans of 1812, and received with most uproarious demonstrations of welcome. Judge Slosson presided, and the opening prayer was uttered by the venerable Dr. Spring. The stage was quite filled with distinguished guests, the Veterans and the pupils from the Institution of the Blind.

Mr. Everett commenced as follows:

When the Congress of the United States, on the 4th of July, 1776, issued the ever-memorable Declaration, they deemed that a decent respect for the opinions of mankind required a formal statement of the causes which impelled them to the all important measure. The eighty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration finds the loyal people of the Union engaged in a tremendous conflict to maintain and defend the grand nationality, which was asserted by our fathers, and to prevent their fair creation from crumbling into dishonorable chaos. A great people, gallantly struggling to keep a noble framework of government from falling into wretched fragments, needs no justification at the tribunal of the public opinion of mankind. But while our patriotic fellow-citizens, who have rallied to the defence of the Union, marshalled by the ablest of living chieftains, are risking their lives in the field; while the precious blood of your youthful heroes and ours is poured out together in defence of this precious legacy of Constitutional freedom, you will not think it a misappropriation of the hour if I employ it in showing the justice of the cause in which we are engaged, and the fallacy of the arguments employed by the South in vindication of the war, alike murderous and suicidal, which she is waging against the Constitution and the Union.

After depicting the prosperous state of the country up to the period of the Presidental election, and showing that the secession of South Carolina was an impossibility in law, he continued:

SECESSION IS REVOLUTION.

Whether the present unnatural civil war is waged by the South, in virtue of a supposed Constitutional right to leave the Union at pleasure; or whether it is an exercise of the great and ultimate right of Revolution, the existence of which no one denies, seems to be left in uncertainty by the leaders of the movement. Mr. Jefferson Davis, the President of the new Confederacy, in his inaugural speech delivered on the 18th of February, declares that it is 'an abuse of language' to call it a "revolution." Mr. Vice President Stephens, on the 21st of March, pronounces it "one of the greatest revolutions in the annals of the world."

This assumed right of secession rests upon the doctrine that the Union is a compact between Independent States from which any one of them may withdraw at pleasure in virtue of its sovereignty. This imaginary right has been the subject of discussion for more than thirty years, having been originally suggested, though not at first much dwelt upon, in connexion with the kindred claim of a right, on the part of an individual State, to "nullify" an Act of Congress. It would, of course, be impossible, within the limits of the hour, to review these elaborate discussions. I will only remark, on this occasion, that none of the premises from which this remarkable conclusion is drawn is recognized in the Constitution, and that the right of secession, though called a "reserved" right, is not *expressly* reserved in it. That instrument does not purport to be a "compact," but a Constitution of Government. It appears in its first sentence not to have been entered into by the States, but to have been ordained and established by the people of the United States, for "themselves and their posterity." The States are not named in it; nearly all the characteristic powers of sovereignty are expressly granted to the General Government and expressly prohibited to the States; and so far from reserving a right of secession to the letter, on any ground or under any pretence, it ordains and establishes, in terms, the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. [Applause.]

Mr. Everett then at some length showed how ridiculous were the claims to State sovereignty put forth by the South and now that even "coercion" would be perfectly legal to compel their submission to the General Government. On this point he said:

EVEN COERCION IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

Did any one imagine in 1798, when Gen. Washington called out 15,000 men to suppress the insurrection in the western counties of Pennsylvania that if the insurgents had happened to have the control of a majority of the Legislature, and thus clothed their rebellion with a pretended form of law, that he would have been obliged to disband his troops, and return himself, baffled and discomfitted, to Mount Vernon? If John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry, instead of being the project of one misguided individual, and a dozen and a half deluded followers, had been the organized movement of the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, do the Seceders hold that the United States would have had no right to protect Virginia, or punish the individuals concerned in her invasion? Do the Seceding States really mean, after all, to deny that if a State law is passed to prevent the rendition of a fugitive slave, the General Government has no right to employ force to effect his surrender?

But, as I have said, even the old Confederation with all its weakness was held by the ablest cotemporary statesman, and that of the State rights school, to possess the power of enforcing its requisitions against a delinquent State. Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Mr. Adams, of the 11th of July, 1786, on the subject of providing a naval force of 150 guns to chastise the Barbary Powers, urges as an additional reason for such a step, that it would arm "the Federal head with the safest of all the instruments of coercion over its delinquent members, and prevent it from using what would be less safe," viz: a land force. Writing on the same subject to Mr. Monroe a month later (August 11, 1786,) he answers the objection of expense thus: "It will be said, 'There is no money in the Treasury.' There never will be money in the Treasury till the Confederacy shows its teeth. *The States must see the rod, perhaps it must be felt by some of them.* Every rational citizen must wish to see an effective instrument of coercion, and should fear to see it on any other element than the water. A naval force can never endanger our liberties nor overset a throne; a land force would do both." In the following year, and when the confederation was at its last gasp, Mr. Jefferson was still of the opinion that it possessed the power of coercing the States, and that it was expedient to exercise it. In a letter to Colonel Carrington, of the 4th of April, 1787, he says: "It has been so often said as to be generally believed, that Congress have no power by the Confederation to enforce anything, for instance, contributions of money. It was not necessary to give them that power expressly—they have it by the law of nature. *When two parties make a compact there results to each the power of compelling the other to execute it:* Compulsion was never so easy as in our case, when a single frigate would soon levy on the commerce of a single State the deficiency of its contributions."

Such was Mr. Jefferson's opinion of the powers of Congress under the "old contract of alliance." Will any reasonable man maintain that under a constitution of government there is less power to enforce the laws?

NAVAL OPPRESSIONS AND TYRANNIES.

Mr. Everett dwelt at great length upon the absurdity of the allegation that the Government has oppressed the South. On this point he said:

An oppressive and tyrannical Government! Let us examine this pretence for a few moments, first in the general and then in the detail of its alleged tyrannies and abuses.

This oppressive and tyrannical Government is the successful solution of a problem which had tasked the sagacity of mankind from the dawn of civilization, viz: to find a form of polity, by which institutions purely popular could be extended over a vast empire, free alike from despotic centralization and undue preponderance of the local powers. It was necessarily a complex system; a Union at once Federal and National. It leaves to the seperate States the control of all matters of purely local administration, and confides to the central power the management of foreign affairs and of all other concerns in which the United family have a joint interest. All the organized and delegated powers depend directly or very nearly so on popular choice. This Government was not imposed upon the people by a foreign conqueror; it is not an inheritance descending from barbarous ages, laden with traditionary abuses, which create a painful ever recurring necessity of reform; it is not the conceit of heated enthusiasts in the spasms of a revolution. It is the recent and voluntary framework of an enlightened age, compacted by wise and good men with deliberation and care, working upon the materials prepared by long Colonial discipline. In framing it they sought to combine the merits and to avoid the defects of former systems of government The greatest possible liberty of the citizen is the basis; just representation the ruling principle, reconciling with rare ingenuity the federal equality of the States, with the proportionate influence of numbers. Its legislative and executive magistrates are freely chosen at short periods; its judiciary alone holding office by a more permanent but still sufficiently responsible tenure.—No money flows into or out of the Treasury but under the direct sanction of the representatives of the people, on whom also all the great functions of goverdment for peace and war, within the limits already indicated, are devolved. [Applause.]

No hereditary titles or privileges, no distinction of ranks, no established church, no courts of high commission, are known to the system; not a drop of blood has ever flowed under its authority for a political offence; but this tyranical and oppressive Government has certainly exhibited a more perfect development of equal republican principles than has ever before existed on any considerable scale.

Under its benign influence, the country, every part of the country, has prospered beyond all former example. Its population has increased; its commerce, agriculture, and manufactures have flourished, manners, arts, education, letters, all that dignifies and ennobles man, have in a shorter period attained a higher point of cultivation than has ever before been witnessed in a newly settled region. The consequence has been consideration and influence abroad and marvellous well-being at home. The world has looked with admiration upon the country's progress; we have ourselves contemplated it perhaps with undue self-complacency. Armies without conscription; navies without impressment, and neither army nor navy swelled to an oppressive size; an overflowing treasury without direct taxation or oppressive taxation of any kind; churches without number and with no denominational preferences on the part of the State, schools and colleges accessible to all the people; a free and cheap press—all the great institutions of social life extending their benefits to the mass of the community. Such, no one can deny, is the general character of this oppres

sive and tyranical Government. [Applause.]

But perhaps this Government, however wisely planned, however beneficial even in its operation, may have been rendered distasteful, or may have become oppressive in one part of the country and to one portion of the people, in consequence of the control of affairs having been monopolized or unequally shared by ans other portion. In a Confederacy the people of one section are not well pleased to be even mildily governed by an exclusive domination of the other. In point of fact this is the allegation, the presistent allegation of the South, that from the foundation of the Government it has been wielded by the people of the North for their special, often exclusive, benefit, and to the injury and oppression of the South. Let us see. Out of seventy-two years since the organization of the Government, the Executive chair has for sixtysfour years been filled nearly all the time by Southern Presidents, and when that was not the case, by Presidents possessing the confidence of the South. For a still longer period the controlling influences of the Legislative and Judicial departments of the Government have centred in the same quarter. Of all the offices in the gift of the central power in every department, far more than her proportionate share has always been enjoyed by the South. She is at this moment revolting against a Government not only admitted to be the mildest and most beneficient ever organized this side Utopia, but one of which she has herself from the first almost monopolized the administration. [Applause.]

ABSURD EXCUSES FOR THE REBELLION—THE FISHERY BOUNTIES.

Mr. Everett showed how ridiculous was the assertion that South Carolina, or any of the States below the Border States, had suffered seriously from the non-fulfilment of the Fugitive Slave law; and pertinently asked whether if slaves did escape across the Border States, the latter should not be held equally responsible with the States that ultimately received them or passed them into Canada? On the point of the alleged grievance of the fishing bounties, he said:

All administrations have concurred in the measure? Presidents of all parties—though there has not been much variety of party in that office—have approved the appropriations. If the North had a local interest in these bounties, the South got the principle food of her laboring population so much the cheaper; and she had her common share in the protection which the navy afforded her coasts, and in the glory which it shed on the flag of the country. But since, unfortunately, the deep sea fisheries do not exist in the Gulf of Mexico, nor, as in the "age of Pyrrha," on the top of the Blue Ridge, it has been discovered of late years that these bounties are a violation of the Constitution; a largess bestowed by the common treasury on one section of the country, and not shared by the other, one of the hundred ways, in a word, in which the rapacious North is fattening upon the oppressed and pillaged South. [Laughter.] You will naturally wish to know the amount of this tyrannical and oppressive bounty. It is stated by a Senator from Alabama (Mr. Clay) who has warred against it with perseverance and zeal, and succeeded, in the last Congress, in carrying a bill through the Senate for its repeal, to have amounted, on the average, to an annual sum of $200,000! Such is the portentous grievance which in Georgia stands at the head of the acts of oppression, for which, although repealed in one branch of Congress, the Union is to be broken up and the country to be desolate by war. Switzerland revolted because an Austrian tyrant invaded the sanctity of her firesides, and compelled her fathers to shoot apples from the heads of her sons; the Low Countries revolted against the fires of the Inquisition; our fathers revolted because they were taxed by a Parliment in which they were not represented; the Cotton States revolt because a paltry subvention is paid to the hardy fisherman who form the nerve and muscle of the American Navy. [Laughter.]

But it is not, we shall be told, the amount of the bounty, but the principle, as our fathers revolted against a three penny tax on tea. But that was because it was laid by a Parliament in which the colonies were not represented, and which yet claimed the right to bind them in all cases. The fishing bounty is bestowed by a Government which has been from the first controlled by the South. Then how unreasonable to expect or to wish, that, in a country so vast as ours, no public expenditure should be made for the immediate benefit for one part or one interest that cannot be identically repeated in every other. A literal policy, or rather the necessity of the case, demands, that what the public good, upon the whole, requires, should, under constitutional limitations, be done where it is required, off setting the local benefit which may accrue from the expenditure made in one place, and for one place, and for one object, with the local benefit from the same source, in some other place for some other object. More money was expended by the United States in removing the Indians from Georgia: eight or ten times as much was expended for the same object in Florida, as has been paid for fishing bounties in seventy years. For the last year to pay for the expense of the post office in the Seceding States, and enable our fellow-citizens there to enjoy the comforts of a newspaper and letter mail to the same extent as they are enjoyed in the other States, three and a half million of dollars were paid from the common Treasury. The post office bounty paid to the Seceding States exceeded seventeen fold the annual average amount of the fishing bounty paid to the North. In four years that excess would equal the sum total of the amount paid since 1792 in bounties to the deep-sea fishery!

As to the alleged grievances of the navigation laws and the protection of American shipbuilding, Mr. Everett showed that they were decidedly for the benefit of the whole country alike, and above all the real cause of the growth of our navy without which the South would be at the mercy of any second or third rate power in the world.

THE TARIFF NO CAUSE FOR SECESSION.

Mr. Everett declined to enter into a general defence of the protective principle, but said:

The manufacturing system as a great Northern interest is the child of the restrictive policy of 1807,-1812, and of the war. That policy was pursued against the earnest opposition of the North, and to the temporary prostration of their commerce, navigation and fisheries. Their capital was driven in this way into manufactures, and on the return of peace, the foundations of the protective system were laid in the square yard duty on cotton fabrics, in the support of which Mr Calhoun advised that the growth of the manufacture would open a new market for the staple of the South, took the lead. As late as 1821 the Legislature of South Carolina unanimously affirmed the constitutionality of protective duties—and of all the States of the Union, Louisiana has derived the greatest benefit from this policy, in fact she owes sugar culture to it, and has for that reason given it their steady support. In all the tariff battles while I was a member of Congress, few votes were surer for the policy than that of Louisiania. If the duty on an article imported is considered as added to its price in our market (which, however, is far from being invariably the case) the sugar duty, of late, has amounted to a tax of five millions of dollars annually paid by the consumer for the benefit of the Louisiana planter.

KING COTTON A CHILD OF THE TARIFF.

As to its being an unconstitutional policy, it is perfectly well known that the protection of manufactures was a leading and avowed object for the formation of the Constitution. The second law passed by Congress after its formation was a revenue law. Its preamble is as follows: "Whereas, it is necessary for the support of Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandise imported." That act was reported to the House of Representatives by Mr. Madison, who is entitled as much as any one to be called the father of the Constitution. While it was pending before the House, and in the first week of the first session of the first Congress, two memorials were presented, praying for protective duties: and it is a matter of some curiosity to inquire from what part of the country this first call came for that policy now put forward as one of the acts of Northern oppression, which justify the South in flying to arms. The first of these petitions was from Baltimore. It implored the new Government to lay a protecting duty on all articles imported from abroad, which can be manufactured at home, *the second was from the shipwrights of Charleston, South Carolina, praying for such a general regulation of trade and the establishment of such a navigation act as will relieve the particular distresses of the petitioners, in common with those of their fellow shipwrights throughout the Union!* [Laughter and applause.]

But the history of the great Southern staple is most curious and instructive. His Majesty, "King Cotton," on his throne, does not seem to be aware of the influences which surrounded his cradle. The culture of cotton, on any considerable scale, is well-known to be of recent date in America. The household manufacture of cotton was coeval with the settlement of the country. A century before the piano forte or the harp was seen on this continent the music of the spinning wheel was heard at every fire-side in the town and country. The raw materials were wool, flax and cotton, the last imported from the West Indies. The Colonial system of Great Britian before the Revolution forbade the establishment of any other than household manufactures. Soon after the Revolution, cotton-mills were erected in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and the infant manufacture was encouraged by State duties on the imported fabric. The raw material was still derived exclusively from the West Indies.

Thus, in the infancy of the cotton manufactures of the North, at the moment when they were deprived of the protection extended to them before the Constitution by State laws, and while they were struggling against English competition under the rapidly improving machinery of Arkwright, which it was highly penal to export to foreign countries, a heavy burden was laid upon them by this protecting duty, to enable the planters of South Carolina and Georgia to explore the tropics, for a variety of cotton seed adapted to their climate For seven years at least, and probably more, this duty was in every sense of the word a protecting duty. *There was not a pound of cotton spun—no, not for candlewicks to light the humble industry of the cottages of the North, which did not pay this tribute to the Southern planter.* [Cheers.] The growth of the native article, as we have seen, had not in 1794 reached a point to be known to Chief Justice Jay as one of actual or probable export. As late as 1796, the manufacturers of Brandywine, in Delaware, petitioned Congress for the repeal of this duty on imported cotton, and the petition was rejected on the report of a committee, consisting of a majority from the Southern States, on the ground "that to repeal the duty on raw cotton imported would be to damp the growth of raw cotton in our own country." Radicle and plumule, roof and branch, blossom and boll, the culture of the cotton plant in the United States was in its infancy the foster child of the protective system. [Applause.]

KING COTTON A DEBTOR TO THE TARIFF.

When, therefore, the pedigree of King Cotton is traced, he is found to be the lineal child of the Tariff; called into being by a specific duty; reared by a tax laid upon a manufacturing industry of the North, to create the culture of the raw material in the South.—The Northern manufacturers of America were slightly protected in 1789, because they were too feeble to stand alone. Reared into magnitude under the restrictive system and the war of 1812, they were upheld in 1816 because they were too important to be sacrificed, and because the great staple of the South had a joint interest in their prosperity. King Cotton as one, not in his manhood, not in his adolescence, not is his infancy, but in his embryo state, was pentioned upon the Treasury—before the seed from which he sprang was cast "in the lowest parts of the earth." In the book of the Tariff "his members were written, which were fashioned in countenance when as yet there were none of them."

But it was not enough to create the culture of cotton at the South by taxing the manufactures of the North with a duty on the raw material; the extension of that culture, and the prosperity which it has conferred upon the South, are due to the mechanical genius of the North. What says Mr. Justice Johnson, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a citizen of South Carolina?—"With regard to the utility of this discovery" (the cotton gin of Whitney), "the court would deem it a waste of time to dwell long upon this topic. Is there a man who hears us that has not experienced its utility? The whole interior of the Southern States was languishing, and its inhabitants emigrating for want of some object to engage their attention and employ their industry, when the invention of this machine opened at once views to them which set the whole country in active motion. From childhood to age it has presented us a lucrative employment. Individuals who were depressed in poverty and sank in idleness have suddenly risen to wealth and respectability. Our debts have been paid off, our capital increased, and our lands trebled in value. We cannot express the weight of the obligation which the country owes to this invention; the extent of it cannot now be seen." Yes, and when happier days shall return, and the South, awaking from her suicidal delusion, shall remember who it was that sowed her sunny fields with the seeds of those golden crops with which she thinks to rule the world, she will cast a veil of oblivion over the memory of the ambitious men who have goaded her to her present madness, and will rear a monument of her gratitude in the beautiful city of elms, over the ashes of her greatest benefactor—Eli Whitney.

Mr. Everett quoted at great length from the most eminent writers and statesmen of the South, to show that until quite recently the South was in favor of the ultimate extinction of Slavery, and continued.

NO COMPROMISE.

As to the concessions of the North, Mr. Everett said: The North has compromised until the very word has become almost sickening. [Applause.] With respect to everything substantial in the complaints of the South against the North, Congress, and the States have afforded or tendered all reasonable, all possible satisfaction. She complained of the Missouri Compromise, although adopted in conformity with all the traditions of the Government, and approved by the most judicious Southern statesmen, and after thirty-four years' acquiescence on the part of the people, Congress repealed it. She asked for a judicial decision of the territorial question in her favor, and the Supreme Court of the United States, in contravention of the whole current of our legislation, so decided it. She insisted on carrying this decision into effect, three new Territories, at the very last session of Congress, were organized in conformity to it, as Utah and New Mexico had been before it was rendered. She demanded a guarantee against amendments of the Constitution adverse to her interests, and it was given by the requisite majority of the two Houses. She required the repeal of the State laws obstructing the surrender of fugitive slaves, and although she half taken the extreme remedy of revolt into her hands, they were repealed or modified. [Applause.] Nothing satisfied her, because there was an active party in the cotton-growing States, led by ambitious men, determined on disunion, who were resolved not to be satisfied. In one instance alone the South has suffered defeat. The North, for the first time since the formation of the Government, has chosen a President by her unaided electoral vote; and that is the occasion of the present unnatural war. [Cheers.] I did not, as you know, contribute to that result, but I did enlist under the banner of "The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws." [Cheers for Mr. Everett.] Under that banner I mean to stand, and with it, if it is struck down, I am willing to fall.—[Loud applause.] Even for this result the South has no one to blame but herself. Her disunionists would give their votes for no candidate but the one selected by leaders who avowed the purpose of affecting a revolution of the Cotton States, and who brought about a schism in the Democratic party directly calculated, probably designed, to produce the event which actually took place, with all its dread consequences.

After exposing the injustice of the three-fifths Slave representation, Mr. Everett said:

WHY SHOULD WE NOT RECOGNIZE THE SECEDING STATES?

And now let us rise from these disregarded appeals to the truth of history and the wretched subtleties of the secession school of argument, and contemplate the great issue before us, in its solemn practical reality. "Why should we not?" it is asked, "admit the claims of the Seceding States, acknowledge their independence, and put an end to the war?" "Why should we not?" I answer the question by asking another, Why should we? What have we to hope from the pursuit of that course? Peace! But we were at peace before.—Why are we not at peace now? The North has not waged the war; it has been forced upon us in self-defence; and if, while they had the Constitution and the laws, the Executive: Congress, and the Courts, all controlled by themselves, the South, dissatisfied with legal protections and constitutional remedies, has grasped the sword, can the North and South hope to live in peace when the bonds of the Union are broken, and amicable means of adjustment are repudiated? *Peace is the very last thing which secession, if recognized, will give us; it will give us nothing but a hollow truce—time to prepare the means of new outrages. It is in its very nature a perpetual cause of hostility; an eternal, never concealed letter of marque and reprisal, an everlasting proclamation of border-war.* How can peace exist, when all the causes of dissension are indefinitely multiplied; when unequal revenue laws shall have led to a gigantic system of smuggling, when a general *stampede* of slaves shall take place along the border, with no thought of rendition, and all the thousand causes of mutual irritation shall be called into action, on a frontier of 1,500 miles not marked by natural boundaries and not subject to a common jurisdiction or a mediating power?—We did believe in peace; fondly, credulously believed that, cemented by the mild umpirage of the National Union, it might dwell forever beneath the folds of the Star Spangled Banner and the sacred shield of common Nationality. That was the great *arcanum* of policy; that was the State mystery into which men and angels desired to look, hidden from ages but revealed to us:

Which kings and prophets waited for,
And sought, but never found.

After a thrilling description of the attack on Fort Sumter and the existing civil war, Mr. Everett eloquently set forth the enormous cost of the Territories and their utter impossibility of allowing any foreign power to occupy any portion of these U. States, or in any event to control the outlet to the great Valley of the Mississppi. The following was the peroration:

Louisiana, a fragment of this Colonial Empire, detached from its main portion and first organized as a State undertakes to secede from the Union, and thinks by so doing that she will be allowed by the Government and people of the United States to revoke this imperial transfer, to disregard this possession and occupation of sixty years, to repeal this law of nature and of God, and she fondly believes that ten millions of the free people of the Union will allow her and her seceding brethren to open and shut the portals of this mighty region at their pleasure. They may do so, and the swarming millions which throng the course of these noble streams and their tributaries may consent to navigate them by sufferance from Montgomery and Richmond, but if I may repeat the words which I have lately used on another occasion, it will be when the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains, which form the estern and western walls of the imperial valley, shall sink to the level of the sea, and the Mississippi and the Missiouri shall flow back to their fountains.

Such, fellow-citizens, as I contemplate them, are the great issues before the country—nothing less, is a word, than whether the work of our noble fathers of the revolutionary and constitutional age shall perish or endure; whether this great experiment in national polity, which binds a family of free republics in one united government—the most hopeful plan for combining the homebred blessings of a small State wish the stability and power of great empire—shall be treacherously and shamefully stricken down in the moment of its most successful operation, or whether it shall be bravely, patriotically, triumphantly maintained.

We wage no war of conquest and subjugation; we aim at nothing but to protect our loyal fellow-citizens, who, against fearful odds, are fighting the battles of the Union in the disaffected States, and to establish, not for ourselves alone, but for our misguided brethren, the mild sway of the Constitution and the laws. The result cannot be doubted. Twenty millions of freemen, forgetting their divisions, are rallying as one man in support of the righteous cause—their willing hearts and their strong hands, their fortunes and their lives, are laid upon the alter of the country. We contend for the great inheritance of constitutional freedom transmitted from our revolutuary fathers. We engage in the struggle forced upon us with sorrow, as against our misguided brethren, but with high heart and faith, as we war for that Union which our sainted Washington commended to our dearest affections. The sympathy of the civilized world is on our side, and will join us in our prayears to Heaven for the success of our arms. [Applause.]

The address occupied an hour and a half in its delivery, and though listened to with breathless attention, was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged plaudits. The walls of the Academy never before resounded with more flattering testimonials to an orator, or more enthusiastic patriotism.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

The Late Conflict in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—A special messenger arrived here this evening by the Pacific Railway, with despatches from Col. Siegel to Adjutant Harding, at the arsenal.

The following in an abstract written at Rolla for the *Democrat:*—

"On the morning of the 5th, Col. Siegel, with a portion of his regiment, a part of Col. Soloman's, and ten pieces of artillery—in all about 1100 to 1200 men, were attacked by 6,000 rebels, under Gen. Raines and Col. Parsons, about seven miles east of Carthage. The enemy had many mounted men. Col. Siegel began the action at half past nine in the morning, breaking the enemy's centre twice, and after half an hour's fighting, silenced their artillery. The rebels had three flags, one of the State of Missouri, and two of the Confederate States. The latter were twice shot down, and were raised no more.

"The enemy tried to outflank our troops with their cavalry, and cut off the retreat of our baggage; but Siegel made a retreating movement keeping up a constant firing, and ordered the baggage train to advance, which was formed into columns, with the batallion of infantry, supported by four pieces of artillery in front and on the flanks. The rebels then attempted to cut off his communication with their cavalry, but our artillery took them at a cross fire, which played havoc with their ranks, and opened a road.

"Colonel Siegel then fell back on Carthage, the enemy harrassing his flank up to the town, where another stand was made. The rebels being in possession of the place, Siegle surrounded the town, throwing shell and grenades into the enemy's cavalry, and using his infantry with great effect. While attempting to reach an adjacent wood, to prevent the use of their cavalry, the rebels made the most serious attack, and there the bloodiest part of the battle was fought; but the enemy were finally routed, and forced to withdraw.

"Siegel then fell back on Mount Vernon, where he could be supported. The sole captive was an officer, who was taken about five o'clock. He reported the enemy's loss at near 250; but, as the severest fight took place subsequent to his capture it is believed their loss is considerably greater. Forty five prisoners were taken. Our loss is eight killed, and forty-five wounded and missing.

"The battle in which Colonel Wolff was killed, was fought on Saturday, thirty-miles from Springfield. The Springfield correspondent of the *Democrat* says under the date of the 6th, that immediately after the arrival of Brigadier General Sweeny at Springfield, he despatched a messenger to Colonel Seigel and Solomans, who were encamped at Neosho, to move their columns to Carthage, which was promptly done.

"Last night a messenger arrived from Colonel Siegel, stating that Governor Jackson and Generals Price and Raines had united their forces, about 4,000 strong, and were encamped eight miles north of Carthage. Siegel and Solomans pushed forward rapidly, attacked the rebel forces early yesterday morning, and continued fighting during the day.

"Messengers are continually arriving, bringing information that the rebels are retreating southwardly between Sarcoxie and Mount Vernon falling back on Cassville with their baggage and plunder under cover of their cannon, and that Siegel is attacking their rear.

"This afternoon Gen Sweeny commands in person, and a flying column is moving southwardly to intercept the rebels at Verena, thus crushing them completely between our columns. Large bodies of mounted men are congregating on the Western Plains and at Forsythe, with the intention of joining Jackson's force, but Gen. Sweeny has a detachment of 250 mounted men through Douglas county, to prevent their union and drive them back.

"Gen McBride's command and a company of Home Guards arrived last night, bringing Col. Coffee, late a member of the Legislature, as a prisoner.

"Later advices say that a report reached Springfield, on Sunday morning, of an engagement between 500 Federals, under Colonel Wolff, and about 1,500 rebels. Wolff occupied a prairie when the battle began, but the rebels retreating to the woods, he followed, and, in skirmishing in the timber, lost thirty killed and wounded, he himself being among the killed. The loss of the rebels was considerable, but it has not been definitely ascertained. A messenger was despatched to Springfield for reinforcements and the whole force at that place immediately pushed forward.

"General Lyon was at Leesville, Sunday morning, and Major Sturgis was at Clinton on the same day. They expected to form a junction about two miles from Clinton on Sunday night."

From Missouri--Further but Better.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—Authentic intelligence received here from an officer in Springfield on the 6th, states that Gen. Sweeny, with his entire forces, reinforced Col. Siegel, and at last accounts were pursuing the State troops near Vernon.

We congratulate our readers upon the discovery of a sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, and all Mercurial Diseases, which destroy the constitution and give temporary relief only. In fact it is the only known remedy effecting a perfect cure, and we feel warranted, from its recommendations, in calling the attention of the afflicted and those having friends suffering from Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia or the pernicious effects of Mercury, to the advertisement in another column of our paper, of Dr. Leland's Anti-Rheumatic Band.

June 28, 1861.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, July 19, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

AND

COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE Republicans of Bedford County are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the several Boroughs and Townships, on Saturday the 10th day of August next, to elect two delegates for each Borough and Township, to represent them in a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Bedford on Tuesday the 13th day of August, next, at 10 o'clock P. M. to nominate a County Ticket and a candidate for the Legislature, and to appoint Conferees to meet similar Conferees from the other counties of the 16th Judicial District, to nominate a candidate for President Judge of said District, and to appoint a County Committee for the ensuing year. Said delegate elections will be held between the hours of one and five o'clock P. M. in the Townships and between the hours of five and seven o'clock, P. M. in the Boroughs.

By order of the County Committee.

S. L. RUSSELL.
Chairman.

July 12th 1861.

"THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION, &C."

"What's the reason treason never prospers?" Can Meyers and "one of the twenty" answer that question? If they can and will, then they and the readers of the Gazette will understand the difference between the Heaven aided and successful American and Texas revolutions, and the causeless, accursed and unholy rebellion of the traitors of the South.—We doubt, however, whether they can, or, if they can, whether they will answer the question. Suppose we aid them and answer it for them. Let us suppose a case. We only suppose it. We do not give it as an actuality.—Suppose Meyers and "one of the twenty" desire to revolutionize the Government of the United States. They raise a company composed of "the twenty"—a company, say, of cavalry—Meyers as Captain—he would look so well on horseback, and "one of the twenty" as Lieutenant—another "one" as Judge Advocate, because he is a *profound* constitutional lawyer and *reads* a vast deal—another "one" as Surgeon, because he is a very learned doctor and can tell the difference between a compound fracture and the measles—another "one" as the wag, because he can amuse the company with his plan "how to settle this war"—another "one," we might suggest, as Chaplain, but we will make no such suggestion, as we think that each member of the company will find before he proceeds far in his revolutionary efforts that he must do his own praying.—Suppose the company equipped and well drilled—particularly in the "pocket pistol" exercise. They march with banners flying—"sonorous metal blowing martial sounds." Away they go o'er hill and dale—the tramp of their steeds resounding through the valleys. "We see them on their winding way." Suddenly the Captain cries out *halt!* He *smells* something. Meyers is good at smelling. Something coming at him at no "*lame*" gait. Suddenly the "twenty" find themselves surrounded by McMullin's Rangers. "You're my prisoners," says Mac. "Oh! no," says the Judge Advocate, "we're only exercising the sacred right of revolution I've read much about it." "So have I read about it," replies Mac, "and I have also read when I was an Alderman in Philadelphia, that treason against the United States consists in levying war against them," "Oh!" says the Judge, "I see you don't take a comprehensive grasp of the subject."—"Well," answers Mac, "my grasp is sufficiently comprehensive to take you and these nineteen men prisoners—you are all traitors—levying war—and I've *'caught'* you *in flagrante delicto.*" The "twenty" are lodged with the "French lady" in Fort McHenry. They are tried before Habeas Corpus Taney, but their guilt is manifest. The jury convicts them of treason, and they are sentenced to be and are hanged as all traitors should be. The scene was a solemn one, and the only sound heard came from the wag, who in his last moments ejaculated, "this is how to settle the war!" What became of their right of revolution? They failed to sustain it. Their treason did'nt prosper.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DEMOCRATIC EDITORS.

It is a common error, too readily believed by many persons, that the chief duty of the editor of a political newspaper is to depreciate and oppose everything done or said by a political opponent. Some Democratic editors would deem themselves unpardonably unfaithful to their party by admitting that anything could be either well done or well said by Abraham Lincoln, whilst others have the courage and manliness to approve with cordiality, what they know to be worthy of commendation. The narrow spirit of the former class will never be able to rise above the region of partizan tactics, whilst the latter, in this time of great peril to the country, are found manfully sustaining the President in his efforts to maintain the integrity and authority of the Government.

The editor of the Bedford Gazette is the type of one class, and the talented editor of the Chambersburg Times is an honorable representative of the other. The following extracts from the editorial columns of these papers, will furnish the evidence of the truth of this assertion:

From the Belford Gazette.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—Were we to obey the behests of those special friends of civil liberty, who advocate the doctrine that in the present condition of affairs, the President can do no wrong, we would feel constrained either to hold our peace, or indulge in the expression of fulsome applause of the President's views and opinions. But as we are the peer of those who preach that doctrine, we shall exercise the right to differ from them, for we cannot conscientiously subscribe to the views of the President on a number of Constitutional questions involved in the prosecution of the war, nor do we believe it necessary for Congress, at a single tremendous upheaval, to load the country with so enormous a debt as that recommended by the President. Still, if the four hundred millions of dollars demanded by the President, will restore the Union as it once was, we says let the sum be freely given. As to the Constitutional questions to which we refer, our readers are already well posted, and as our space is limited, we shall not discuss them at present, but reserve them for future consideration. On the naked question of Secession, the President is, of course, correct. The President of the United States, sworn to support the Constitution, could not have done otherwise than deny the right of Secession, though, we must confess, that had Mr. Lincoln recognized that pretended right, his doing so would not have been inconsistent with some of the acts of his Administration. There is one point, however, in the Message that is odious above everytuing else, viz: the intimation that the *Chicago Platform* is to be the rule of action which the Executive and his advisers intend to observe in the administratien of the Government. We merely quote the language of the President upon this point, and conclude our article with the extract, intending, however, to refer to this subject more at length, in the future:

"No compromise by public sentiment could in this case be a cure. Not that compromises are not often proper, but that no popular government can long survive a marked precedent that those who carry an election can only save the Government from immediate destruction by giving up the main point upon which the people gave the election.

The people themselves, and not their servants can safely reverse their own deliberate decisions"

From the Chambersburg Times.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We, this week, give our readers the first important message of Abrahsm Lincoln, sent to both Houses of Congress on Friday last. It is a fair, honest, straight forward document, recapitulating the important events which have transpired since the adjournment of the last regular session, without any flourish or attempt at display, giving in detail and defending the course of the administration in reference to the rebellious States, and asking an appropriation of $400,000,000, and a force of 400,000 men to the certain and speedy restoration of the power of the Government throughout the country.

There can be no doubt that the recommendations of the Administration will be acted upon promptly and favorably. Every man who believes it to be a sacred duty to sustain the Government under which he lives, in these times of trial and danger, no matter who, for the time being, holds the reins of power, will cheerfully vote the money and men required; and if there be any who refuse to acknowledge the binding force of such a duty, it is gratifying to know that the Government can get along without their aid. Truly does the President say, when speaking of the appropriations asked. "A right result at this time will be worth more to the world than ten times the men and ten times the money." Yes, the blessings of Liberty are far too dear to be valued by the low standard of dollars and cents. Her revolutionary struggle cost us six hundred millions of dollars, and the war with Mexico nearly three hundred millions. This war, in the vast importance of its results, far trans cends either or both of the others. What is four hundred millions, or four times the amount, when the perpetuation of the American Government is involved in the issue? Who would not be willing to risk the twenty-third part of his effects, to save the whole from irretrievable ruin? There should be no difference of opinion on this question. We believe there will not be. The sum may seem large, and the tax may for a short period be heavy; but yet when this war shall have ceased, when peace is once more restored to the land, and the nation rises up like a vigorous man, to run a race of unheard of prosperity and success in the future, it will be gradually lifted from our shoulders and felt no more through coming time.

We think our readers will have no difficulty in deciding which is the man and which is the mouse.

Who is guilty of the lie, Gazette, in regard to the expression that we should have made use of in reference to old John Brown? Is it you, Meyers, or the retailers of private conversation, S. Davis and W. Hartley? The lie is between you trio and we would as soon believe one guilty as the other. Come, Meyers, which one is it?

Congress has voted 500,000 men, and $500,000,000, to put down the rebellion—twenty-five per cent. more than the President asked. Congress has great confidence in the Executive, and has approved all his measures.

The news which we publish this morning from the seat of war in Western Virginia and Missouri, is very important.

HARVEST.—Our farmers are nearly all done cutting their grain. Crops never looked better in Bedford County

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

Account of the Victory in Western Virginia.

GARNETTS FORCE COMPLETELY ROUTED.

Details of the Battle of Rich's Mountain.

BEVERLY, July 12.—Yesterday morning Gen. McClellan ordered four regiments (the 8th, 10th, and 13th Indiana, and the 19th Ohio) to proceed along the line of the hills southeast of the enemy's entrenched camp, on the Beverly road, where it crosses Rich's Mountain, two miles east of the enemy's position, with orders to advance along the Beverly road, and attack the east side of the work—Gen. McClellan M being prepared to assault the west side as soon as the firing should announce the commencement of the attack.

The capture of a courier, who mistook the road through the enemy's camp for the route of our troops, placed the enemy in possession of the movement.

When Gen Rosencrantz reached the Beverly road, at two o'clock, after a most exhausting march over the mountains, he found the enemy posted on the opposite side of the road, about 800 strong, with two cannons, holding a strong position, partially fortified. An engagement immediately took place, and continued for three-quarters of an hour, when the rebels were totally routed, with a loss of 300, including ten officers and both cannon.—About 75 of the killed and 75 wounded are in our hands, besides 150 prisoners.

The road was between two hills. Our troops, descending a steep declivity, were greatly exposed to the fire of the rebels, who occupied the opposite hill, and poured their musketry shot, and shell upon them.

Gen. Rosencrantz' column remained at the place of the engagement during the night.

Gen. McClellan was in position with his whole force during the afternoon, ready to make the assault, but heard nothing from the other column except distant firing early in the morning.

He was proceeding to plant his cannon upon an eminence commanding a portion of the rebel camp, and preparing to attack the whole nest in front, when it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated the place during the night, moving towards Laurel Hill, leaving a few men with their sick, and their cannon, equipage and transportation:

A rapid march was then made by General McClellan to Beverly, passing General Rosencrantz' command on the road, with instructions to follow quickly.

At Beverly it was ascertained, late in the day, that the rebel forces at Laurel Hill had retreated, moving towards Romney. Our total loss is not more than 11 killed and 35 wounded.

The foregoing report has been approved by Gen. McClellan.

DESPATCH FROM M'CLELLAN IN REFERENCE TO THE FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The following despatch from General McClellan was received to-day at the Army Headquarters:

BEVERLY, July 12th, 1861.

COL E. D. TOWNSEND, Washington, D. C.

"The success of to-day is all that I could desire. We captured six brass cannons, of which one is rifled, all the enemy's camp equipage and transportation, even to his cups.—The number of tents will probably reach two hundred, and more than sixty wagons. Their killed and wounded will amount to fully one hundred and fifty, with one hundred prisoners, and more coming in constantly. I know already of ten officers killed and prisoners—Their retreat is complete.

"I occupied Beverly by a rapid march.—Garnett abandoned his camp early in the morning, leaving much of his equipage. He came within a few miles of Beverly, but our rapid march turned him back in great confusion, and he is now retreating on the road to St. George. I have ordered Gen. Morris to follow him up closely.

"I have telegraphed for the two Pennsylvania regiments at Cumberland to join Gen. Hill at Rowlesburg. The general is concentrating all his troops at Rowlesburg, and he will cut off Garnett's retreat near West Union, or, if possible, at St. George.

"I may say that we have driven out some ten thousand troops, strongly entrenched, with the loss of 11 killed and 35 wounded. The provision returns here show Garnett's force to have been ten thousand men. They were Eastern Virginians, Tennesseans, and Georgians, and, I think, Carolinians. To-morrow I can give full details, as to prisoners, &c.

"I trust that General Cox has, by this time, driven Wise out of the Kanawha Valley. In that case I shall have accomplished the object of liberating Western Virginia.

"I hope the General-in-Chief will approve of my operations. G. B. McCLELLAN,

"Maj. Gen. commanding the Dept. of Ohio."

Further Details of the Rich Mountain Battle.

Retreat of Gen. Garnett's Command.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, dated at Beverly, says that Gen. McClellan's advance division is moving rapidly towards the Cheat Mountain pass.—The rebels burned the bridges at Hattonsville, and will burn the Cheat Mountain bridge, but this cannot delay us an hour.

At Rich Mountain 131 dead rebels were found. Our wounded are doing well. Ten commissioned rebel officers were killed and captured, including Captain Stepwith, of Powhatan; Captain D. E. Langell, late of the United States army; Captain Irvin, of Brunswick, dangerously wounded. Drs. Tyler and Wall, late of the United States army, are prisoners. Some Georgians and South Carolinians are among the dead, but the dead are generally from Eastern Virginia.

This morning, Colonel Pegram, who commanded at Rich Mountain, sent a letter to General McClellan, offering to surrender himself and his command of 600 men. Their surrender was accepted, and the prisoners will probably march in to day. They are much reduced by hunger.

Probable Surrender of Col. Pegram's Command, near Beverly.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The following despatch has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

Report of General McClellan to Lieutenant General Scott, dated Beverly, July 13: "I have received from Colonel Pegram propositions for his surrender, with his officers and the remnant of his command, say 600 men.—They are said to be very penitent, and determined never again to take up arms against the General Government.

"I shall have nearly 900 or 1,000 prisoners to take care of when Pegram comes. The latest accounts make the loss of the rebels, in killed and wounded, some 150."

ANOTHER BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

COMPLETE VICTORY OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS—THE REBEL GENERAL GARNETT KILLED—HIS BODY BROUGHT TO GRAFTON.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Gen. Garnett was killed by an Indiana soldier in a regular battle fought yesterday, eight miles from St. George, between the rebels and the pursuing column under Gen. McClellan.

This is reliable. The particulars of the battle will be telegraphed shortly.

SECOND DESPATCH.

CINCINNATI, June 15—Despatches from Grafton state that the body of Gen. Garnett, the late commander of the rebel forces at Laurel Hill, had arrived there in a special train. He was killed while attempting to rally his retreating forces at Carrack's Ford, near St. George

The rebels were completely routed by General Morris's Division. All of their camp equipage was captured, with many prisoners. their loss is about fifty killed. The loss on our side is four of the Ohio Fourteenth regiment killed, and a few wounded.

The rebels are now scattered in every direction.

St. George near where the battle was fought is the county seat of Tucker county, Virginia, and about twenty miles northeast of Beverly. It is situated on the Cheat River, near the extreme southwestern corner of Maryland, and not more than fifteen miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Gen. Garnett was probably endeavoring to make his way towards Romney, where there is a force of rebels.

From a paragraph in the Richmond *Whig*, it appears that General Garnett, of the Southern army, is Robert S. Garnett, late Major in the U. S. army, and not the ex Congressman, as elsewhere stated.

LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 2½ P. M.—The following important dispatch has just been received by the War Department:

HOTTONSVILLE, July 14, 1861.

To Col. E. D Townsend, Assistant Adjutant Gen.:

DEAR SIR: Gen. Garnett, of the rebel forces has been completely defeated. We have taken all his baggage and 7 guns. His army is completely demolished.

Gen. Garnett is among the killed.

The rebels are now completely annihilated in Western Virginia. Our loss is thirteen killed, and not over forty wounded. The enemy's loss is fully two hundred killed, and we have taken over one thousand prisoners.

Seven guns have been taken in all. I still look with hopes to the capture of the remnants of Garnett's army, by Gen. Hill.

The troops defeated were the crack Regiments of Eastern Virginia, aided by Georgians, Tennesseans and South Carolinians.

Our success is complete, and Secession is killed in this part of the country.

(Signed,) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General U. S. A.

INTERESTING FROM MARTINSBURG.

MARTINSBURG, Va., July 9.—Capt. John H. Filler, of the volunteers, was on picket guard last night near the house of Charles J Faulkner, late Minister to France. Yesterday his wife entered the lines and remained at her house until late on Monday afternoon. She procured a pass from Major Spear, of the Twenty third Pennsylvania Regiment, who has been occupying the position of Provost Marshal of this place since our troops have arrived here.

Captain Filler refused to let her pass with a carriage filled with lettuce, peas, and other vegetables for the use of the Confederates under a pass from the Marshal. She however at length procured a pass from Gen. Patterson, under which she passed out of the lines with an aristocratic air, having two negroes and an Irish servant. She has two sons in the Confederate army. Mr. Faulkner's enemies here quaintly remark that he was never known to be on the weak side with his own consent. When he is it is through a mistake as to how public opinion jumps. They say sneeringly that he will not declare himself until he has discovered which party will succeed in retaining power in Virginia. It is thought that his character is very well daguerreotyped in this opinion.

ONE OF THE HUMANITARIAN MOVEMENTS OF OUR TIMES although little known as such, can hardly be over-estimated in its importance upon the well being of our widely scattered communities. The population of the American States is in many sections so sparse, that skilful Physicians are hardly available to them. Vast numbers of our people, are obliged to employ in sickness, such medical relief as they can hear of from each other, or indeed any they can get from any quarter.—Hence arises the great consumption of Patent Medicines among us, greater by far than in any of the old countries, where skilful physicians are accessible to all classes. Unprincipled men have long availed themselves of necessity, to palm off their worthless nostrums, until the word has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. One of our leading Chemists in the East, DR. AYER, is pursuing a course which defeats iniquity. He brings not only his own, but the best skill of our times to bear, for the production of the best remedies which can be made. These are supplied to the world, in a convenient form, at low prices, and the people will no more buy poor medicines instead of good, at the same cost, than they will bran instead of flour. The inevitable consequence of this is, that the vile compounds that flood our country are discarded for those which honestly accomplish the end in view,—which cure. Do we overestimate its importance, in believing that this prospect of supplanting the by-word medicines, with those of actual worth and virtue, is fraught with immense consequence for good, to the masses of our people.—[Gazette and Chronicle, Peru, Ia.

The fifteen reserve regiments of Pennsylvania have been accepted by the government.—A dispatch dated St. Louis, July 13, says, that the rebels lost 700 killed in the late battle between the loyalists and traitors in that State.—Several piratical privateers have been committing depredations upon our commerce—the government has sent out vessels to capture them.—A skirmish took place on Saturday in Virginia between Col. Biddle's men and the rebels. The rebels were repulsed. A wagon "filled with plunder" was taken from them, four rebels were captured, two killed and a number taken prisoners.

For the Inquirer.

CAMP WILKINS, July 6, 1861

DEAR INQUIRER: There has been nothing of particular interest transpiring in camp worthy of note, for some time, except the proceedings on the 4th, which were of unusual interest. In the morning a dress parade took place, in which the entire Regiment participated, after which a fervent prayer was offered in behalf of the cause for which we are fighting, by the Rev. David Akin. The Declaration of Independence was then read and the band discoursed "Hail Columbia." Next an address was delivered, reviewing some of the causes which lead to the present difficulty. The address was spirited; that portion which protested against compromising with traitors, was received with vociferous cheering. The band then played "The Star Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," and "The Red, White and Blue." The proceedings were very spirited and the utmost good feeling prevailed. We were then dismissed, and in the afternoon went up into the city, where the proceedings were magnificent, there being the grandest display of hunting it has been our lot to witness, as nearly every house had the flag flying to the breeze. The city was crowded with people, and the booming of cannon, was heard all day. "Young America" too performed his part well, fire crackers, tarpedoes, rockets and pistols kept the streets in a glare until a late hour in the night.

We returned to camp well satisefi, that the people came fully up to the standard in point of patriotism.

We received a very handsome present from Mr. J. B. Costner of a box of provisions which came quite appropriate, as it contained quite a quantity of sweet cake, and some very nice peaches, which you know are luxuries not often enjoyed, by the soldier. In return, we would tender our sincere thanks to him, and his estimable lady for the kind favor. Our Regiment is at length completed it being the 8th in the reserve corps. Col. Hays commanding. Our company is "Company F." As lots were cast for the favorable positions in the Regiment, we fell back much farther than is desirable. We are still without our uniforms, and much dissatisfaction prevails among the men, on this account, as many came away expecting to be uniformed immediately, on coming here and consequently brought an insufficient quantity of clothing with them to last until the present. We have the assurance however that this defect will be remedied this week, as the uniforms will be furnished for the entire regiment. We have not yet received our arms, but expect them with our Uniforms. Our health has been tolerable so far there being no very severe cases of sickness but many have been indisposed from diseases incident to the season. There was a fine shower this afternoon, which cooled the weather considerably. Yours, &c. F. H.

For the Inquirer.

SCHELLSBURG, July 13, 1861.

MR. EDITOR: In last week's number of the Gazette, we notice a short item saying that those men who left Schellsburg to aid Col. Wallace at Cumberland, were not the Black Plummed Riflemen under the command of Captain Mullin, but the Home Guard, commanded by Captain Schell. We take the privilege of saying that such statement *is not true.* Not that we would speak depreciatingly of Capt. Schell, for we believe him to be a good man, but we are always willing to "give honor to whom honor is due," and if honor is due to any one for taking the lead in that movement it is to Capt. Mullen. Yes, Mr. Editor, and citizens at large, we saw him at early dawn in town and we heard him say "if I can get *ten* men to follow me I will go and fight for the Stars and Stripes, if need be or fall in the struggle." And ere evening came 88 had made up their minds to go. It is true there was no regular organization, they were not all members of Capt. Mullen's company. He said he wanted a company of good men, willing to face any danger, and when such a company was raised, he himself was willing to occupy any place in it. It was an easy matter to determine who would have commanded, as we heard not less than 25 say that Mullin was their man. No matter how much the young *Lieutenant* of the Home Guard, who flourishes a borrowed sword and sash, may talk of his skill in military tactics, or how many times he may inform the Editor to publish such an article, we trust the people will look over his weakness. Yours, H. M. J.

The 10th Pennsylvania regiment, reserve corps, will be in Bedford on to-morrow, Saturday, on their way to the seat of war.

Col Forney has been elected Secretary of the Senate.

☞Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

Announcements.

Legislature.

We are authorized to announce the name of Gideon D. Trent, Esq., of St. Clair Township, as a candidate for Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Associate Judge.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. William Gephart, of Bedford Township, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. John R. Jordan, of Bedford Borough, as candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Martin Milburn, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Commissioner.

Lieut. Wm. Keeffe of Bedford Township, will be a candidate for the nomination of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

MR. EDITOR:—You are authorized to announce the name of Mr. Henry P. Diehl, of Colerain Township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

MR. EDITOR:—You are authorized to announce the name of Joseph S. Riddle, Esq., of Union Township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

Poor Director.

MR. OVER:—Mr. Adam Ulrich of Middle Woodberry Tp., will be supported for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Schreiner, late of Middle Woodbury Township, dec'd, having this day been granted to the subscriber residing in South Woodbury Township, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ALEX. HOLSINGER,
June 28, 1861.—* Adm'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Samuel Griffith, Administrator of Elizabeth Griffith, dec'd, will meet the parties at his office, in Bedford, on the 23rd of July, 1861, at 1 o'clock, when all interested can attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
July 5, 1861. Auditor.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises in Monroe Township, on

Friday, 23rd of August next,

all the following described valuable Real Estate in and adjoining the town of Clearville, late the property of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., the undivided one third of a tract of land adjoining the town of Clearville and land of Samuel Snively, containing about 13 ACRES, with a two story plank house, frame stable, and other out buildings thereon, ALSO, a tract of land adjoining the above and land of William Grubb, all under fence and containing about 7 acres; ALSO, a lot of ground in the town of Clearville, adjoining Wm. Robbins, Samuel Snively and others, with a frame shed thereon.

ALSO, on the premises, on

Saturday, 24th August next,

the following described Real Estate, to wit: a valuable Tavern-stand in the Borough of Bedford, known as the Union Hotel, being a large and commodious brick house, with convenient stabling and other convenient out buildings, fronting on Pitt Street, adjoining lots of John Cessna, Esq. and Samuel & Wm. W. Shuck. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of the respective days, when the terms will be made known by

OLIVER HORTON,
Adm'r of Jonathan Horton, dec'd.
July 19, 1861.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
BEDFORD, July 12, 1861.

Having been instructed by the Adjutant General to collect all arms in the County, to wit: Muskets, Rifles and Equipments, Captains of companies, privates or citizens, having any arms in their possion, are hereby notified to hand them over or send them to the undersigned, without delay.

Persons failing to comply with this request will be proceeded against according to law.

When the arms are remodeled they will be properly distributed to organized companies in the County.

A. J. SANSOM,
Brigade Inspector,
1st Brigade 16th Division.
July 12, 1861.—c

Blair County Normal School and Seminary.

FALL TERM BEGINS AUG. 12TH, 1861.

DAILY instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Boarding $1,50 per week.

Tuition in full English and scientific course $6,82 per quarter of ten weeks.

For circular containing full particulars address.

OSBORNE & DICKERSON,
Principals,
Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.
July 12, 1861.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Bedford Rail Road Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 27th day of July, inst., for the purpose of considering the propriety of accepting or adopting, a further supplement to the act incorporating said company, approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861.

JOHN P. REED.
Secretary.
July 12, 1861—b

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Robert Barnet, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID BARNET,
July 5, 1861. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, on the estate of Dr. John McGriff, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ABNER WALKER, JR.,
July 5, 1861. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Henry Kauffman, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in South Woodberry Township, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them for settlement without delay.

GEORGE D. KAUFFMAN,
July 5, 1861. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of John Bowers, Jr., late of Napier Township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ISAIAH CONLEY,
June 21, 1861. Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the estate of Joseph Barkman, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated or settlement.

JACOB BARKMAN,
Executor, residing in Munroe Tp.
June 21, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Union Tp., on the estate of Joseph Carber, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL WERTZ,
June 28, 1861. Adm'r.

DWELLING HOUSES

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber hereby offers at private sale two brick dwelling houses, situated in the town of Bloody Run. Both houses ar new and in good order, the lots are the usual size.

The subscriber occupies one of the houses, and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him. JOHN M'ELHANY.
June 21, 1861.—tf.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their suppl SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call—great bargains—all kinds of country produce received for goods, also Cumberland Bank Notes and many of the Virginia Banks.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
May 10 1861.

THE

ONLY DISCOVERY WORTHY

OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR

RESTORING

THE BALD AND GRAY.

Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway. Read the following:

Bath, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.: Gents.:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are first is it a fact of my baldness and baldness, as stated in the communication; second, it is true of all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and answer invariably yes—My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for 40 years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continues to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt, been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful; I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask as a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold by many. I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me of my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain, dear sir, yours.

A. C. RAYMOND.

Aarons, Run Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it. Respectfully yours,

REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited:—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish; if not destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large medium, and small, the small holds ½ a pint and retails for one dollar per bottle; the mediums hold at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors. 444 Broadway, N. York, 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggis and Fancy Goods Dealers.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.
July 5, 1861.

GREAT CURE.

DR. LELAND'S

ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,

AND A SURE CURE FOR

ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist, without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising form the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and give temporary relief only. By this treatment, the medicinal properties contained in the Band, come in contact with the blood and reaches the disease, through the pores of the skin, effecting in *every* instance a perfect cure, and restores the parts afflicted to a healthy condition. This band is also a most powerful ANTI-MERCURIAL agent, and will entirely relieve the system from the *pernicious* effects of Mercury. Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are constantly receiving testimonials of its efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

PRICE $2,00, to be had of Druggists generally, or can be sent by mail or express, with full directions for use, to any part of the country, direct from the Principal Office.

No. 409 BROAWAY, N. York.

G. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors.

N. B.—Descriptive Circulars Sent Free.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜
June 28, 1861.

Public Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in the village of Clearville, in Monroe Township, in said county, on Saturday the 3d day of August next, a

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

late the property of Mrs. Hannah Horton, dec'd, situated on main street, in said village, bounded by said main street on the east, an alley on the west, Isaac Grove's lot on the north, and lot of Nicholas Border on the South.

The location of said property is a desirable one, making it worthy the attention of any one wishing a comfortable home. The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, log stable, with a well of good water at the door.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, thereafter without interest, to be secured by judgments or bonds and mortgage. Sale to commence at one o'clock. DAVID EVANS,
June 21, 1861. Trustee.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against tresspassing on my premises either by hunting, fishing, or in any other manner traveling through my fields, as I will enforce the law against all persons so offending. MARTIN FICHTNER.
Harrison Tp., July 5, 1861.—*

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; George Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.
Sept. 28, 1860.

Allegheny Male

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The summer term will commence, Thursday Aug. 1st 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address,

W. W. BRIM,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
Dec. 21, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, administrator of the Estate of Sophia Diehl, late of Southamptom Township, dec'd, will sell at public outcry upon the premises, on

SATURDAY, THE 20TH JULY, 1861,

the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One dwelling house and lot of ground, situate in the Township aforesaid, adjoining lands of William Adams, Esq., and Hugh Wilson, in said Township, now occupied by John K. Diehl.

Terms made known on day of sale.

HEZEKIAH O'NEAL,
June 21, 1861. Adm'r.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

BY F. S. KEY.

O! say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming—
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O! say does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

On that shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, now conceals, now discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream;
'Tis the Star-Spangled Banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave;
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation,
Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust"—
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Red, White and Blue.

Oh Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

When war waged its wide desolation,
And threaten'd our land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm.
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When so proudly she bore her bold crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white, and blue.
The boast of, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
And fill you it up to the brim,
May the wreath they have won never wither,
Nor the star of their glory grow dim,
May the service united ne'er sever,
And hold to their colors so true,
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.
Three cheers for, &c.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which, he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling,

for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.

☞Terms for carding and fulling strictly cash All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention. JOHN LUTZ.

April 9, 1861.–z

NEW GROCERY,

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, cheese, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.–*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call. Picknics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price.

April 26, 1861. J. B. FARQUHAR.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife, Susan, has left my bed and board, without any just cause, all persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting her on my account as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

REUBEN GATES.

June 28, 1861.–c

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's Dec. 21, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's. Dec. 21, 1860.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, .00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."

April 19, 1861.–tf

John E. McGirr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE on Juliana Street, with William M. Hall, Esq., Bedford Pa.

April 19, 1861.–yz

John Major,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.

May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor.

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

C. N. HICKOK.
DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professions services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

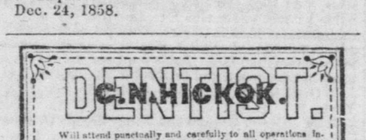
The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.



LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

JUST RECEIVED a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Embracing Silks, Foulards, Grenadines, Chene de Chine, Poplins, Palmettos, figured and plain, Organdies, Lawns, Chintzes, Ginghams, Prints, Embroideries, Laces, &c., together with an extensive supply of Domestic Staple Goods, of the best make.

Also, Carpeting, Oil Cloths and Matting, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and a large stock of

FANCY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING.

all of which will be sold on the most satisfactory terms.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

May 10, 1861.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.

June 29, 1860.

SHRINER'S

MASTER OF PAIN.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to dogood. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.

Mr. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preachiug, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.

BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County. I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.–zz

PEACE DECLARED!

Swords beaten into plow shears and spears int pruning hooks.

I would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that having located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's hotel, Bedford, Pa. I am now ready to do all work in my line, such as horse shoeing, wagon making &c., &c., in the best style and at prices to suit the times. I earnestly solicit a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in my line. Call down and hear the "music of the Anvil," and give me a trial.

April 19, 1861. WM. COOK

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of Daniel McDonald, late of Union Township, Bedford County, dec'd, they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and all having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY McDONALD,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
Admr's.

May 24, 1861.

NOTICE

The Rail Road Cannot be made if Payment is Neglected.

ALL those that are indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call and pay up, the accounts are numerous and none large, they can be paid at once and injure nobody, by attending to this notice, the car can be kept in motion, so don't forget to call.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

March 22, 1861.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N.Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Olde State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Mondicello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—Dyspepsia Pills—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—For Female Irregularities, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—Salt Rheum Pills—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—Rheumatic Pills.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids: Falling, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book.....$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain.....4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book.....2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book.....1
Single numbered boxes, with directions.....25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions.....50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians...$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

For Asthma or Phthisic.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

For Ear Discharges and Deafness.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.

For Scrofula.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

For General Debility.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

For Dropsy.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

For Sea-Sickness.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

For Urinary Diseases.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

For Seminal Emissions.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. Humphreys, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co. No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.

May 4, 1860.

HARD TIMES

MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
WORTH OF
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER-PLATED-WARE,
TO BE DISPOSED OF ON
AN ENTIRELY NEW
AND
ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE,

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE
TO MAKE
MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

Relative to this

NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,
439 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

May 10, 1860.

Iron City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,

Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

April 13, 1860.

HO! FOR THE WAR!

JACOB REED,
Bedford, Pa.

RETAIL DEALER in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *for cash*. The war is inaugurated, and war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to wit: CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Barages, Lawns, Pol de Chevres, Chintzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies', Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.

Just bring on your Cash, and you shal not go away disappointed.

May 17, 1861.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Bedford, Pa., July 4th 1861.

Assn. Mc Y. Cor.	Mower Lonisa Mrs
Aston Susan, Miss	Morres Mrs
Barnes, Samuel	Mench Jacob
Bush, Carlina	Midley Thos W
Beckwith Frank,	Morehead Deliiah Miss
Bailey John C 2	Lemon Wm
Cowen Jacob	Naughen A C Dr
Colburn N. W.	Nyanna Josiah
Canell George	Patton G W
Carnell Philip	Pillippi Jacob
Edwards Barbara	Patton H W
Eshelman J. S	Penayl P F
Evans Wm.	Minger Catharine 2
Ferguson John W.	Rhodes Franklu
Goncher W.	Rhodes Joseph
Garret Mary Miss	Searight J D
Hesul James	Snider Catharine Miss
Henderson W. W.	Snively Samuel
Hershberger Mary Miss	Shinefelt Henry
Harakleroads B F	Strouse Elizabeth
Henderson George	Smith Jacob C
Jackson W H	Sheley Abraham
Kimmell S	Stewart Anderson
Kuhns Catharine Miss	Torner M
Kline Peter	Trout T A
Krieyer Sarah Miss	Wolford George
Muller Levi	Wiley George T
Miller Elizabeth Miss	Weisel Margret Mrs
Mansfield John	Williams Harvey.
Miller George	

WILLIAM KISER, P. M.

July 14, 1861.

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic

April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by

March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap at Shoemaker's store.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov 9, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov. 9 1860.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Has received a large stock of American, French, and English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs. Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans. Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparabies, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.–zz

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Nov. 16, 1860.–zz

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

WE would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in store and offer wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.

Every description of DIAMOND WORK and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice. ☞All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,

No. 622 Market St., south side, Philadelphia.

March 22, 1861.–3m

MRS. S. E. POTTS.

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of

WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRESS GOODS

of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cleakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.

Nov. 2, 1860.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit and gum candies, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap at J. M Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22, 1860.